

# The Northwest Missourian

Northwest Missouri State Teachers College

VOLUME XV

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1928

NUMBER 6

## President Lamkin Explains Rules of Eligibility

Question Is Raised Concerning Who Are Eligible To Take Part in Inter-collegiate Athletics.

It is the common rule to pay no attention to anonymous letters. I would not violate that rule except that the subjects discussed in an anonymous letter received by me and in one sent to Coach Faurot of the Kirksville State Teachers College, and promptly and properly forwarded by him to Coach Lawrence, not in the nature of a protest, but in the proper spirit, may have been discussed by some members of the student body and may be a source of annoyance to some of them.

The anonymous letters raise the question as to whether or not playing baseball with the Nodaway County Baseball League rendered a person ineligible for competing in intercollegiate athletics.

The following is the regulation of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the association to which the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College belongs:

Rule 6. "He shall be strictly an amateur. However, his amateur standing shall not be impaired by the following acts: a. Playing baseball with a team not in organized baseball, that is, under contract recognized by the National Baseball Commission. b. Receiving remuneration from coaching athletic teams of no higher rank than high school. c. Receiving remuneration as a teacher of gymnastics. d. Receiving remuneration as official in athletic games."

That it may be known what the other college associations in this state holds, namely, the Missouri College Athletic Union, to which colleges like William Jewell, Central, Turke and Westminster belong, their rule is:

Rule 11. "He shall be an amateur. The following exceptions are valid: First, one who has not played in organized baseball under a contract recognized by the National Baseball Commission. Second, he may be receiving or may have received remuneration for the coaching of an athletic team representing a public grade school or high school but no other. Third, he may be receiving or may have received compensation as a teacher of gymnastics. Fourth, he may be receiving or may have received compensation as an official in amateur athletic games."

That you may know what Baseball Leagues are included in "organized baseball" I quote from a letter dated November 8, 1928 and signed by Judge Konesaw M. Landis:

"The attached chart gives information respecting the professional baseball organization, which, as you will note, is composed of the National and American Leagues, being the Major Leagues, and the National Association, being the organization of the five classes of Minor Leagues. Semi-pro and independent teams are not members of the organization."

The chart attached named the following Leagues: National League, American League, Class AA Leagues as follows: American Association, International League, Pacific Coast League; Class A Leagues as follows: Eastern League, Southern Association, Texas League, Western League; Class B Leagues as follows: Central League, Ill.-Ind. League, New England League, N. Y.-Penn. League, South Atlantic Association, Southeastern League, Virginia League, Western Association; Class C Leagues as follows: Middle Atlantic, Piedmont League, Utah-Idaho League; Class D Leagues as follows: Anthracite League, Arizona State, Blue Ridge, Cotton States, Eastern Carolina, Eastern Shore, Florida State, Georgia-Alabama, Lone Star League, Mississippi Valley, Nebraska State, Texas Valley, West Texas League.

The Nodaway County League is not included in any of these classes. Its contracts are not recognized in organized baseball and persons who played in Nodaway County League are not thereby barred from collegiate composition under the rules of the M. I. A. A.

(Signed) Uel W. Lamkin  
President M. I. A. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Hamilton of Excelsior Springs spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. Hamilton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dow. Mr. Hamilton is a former student of the College and a member of the Bearcat team in 1924 and 1925.

Betty Dodds spent the week-end at her home in Holcomb.

## College Campus Well Lighted

Those who studied at the library until five-thirty Monday evening had the pleasure of being the first students to go down "the long walk" when it was well lighted. The cables had been laid, the poles set, and the ornamental globes placed so that everything was in readiness when the city current was turned on.

Two lights on the island that divides the drive in front of the administration building light the parking space and the entrance to the building. Other lights at intervals of three hundred feet down the long walk make it comfortably light all the way across the campus.

The same system of lighting is continued around the dormitory and at the entrance of the campus. The city and the residents of College Avenue have placed the same type of light on the avenue toward the College Park.

Lighting, however, is not the only improvement on the campus. Marked improvement has been made on the main entrance to the College grounds. The one-way drives at the intersection of Dunn Street and College Avenue have been continued until they meet the main drive of the College campus.

Paving has been completed on the one-way drives. They are not yet open for traffic because cement at this time of year settles very slowly. It is announced that they will be opened on December first.

Much work is still to be done before the entrance is completed. The roadbed of the main drive will be lowered several inches to make a more attractive grade. Special planting of shrubbery will beautify the triangular island along College Avenue. The walk, which has been laid, will be made ready for use when the drives are opened.

## Correct Posture To Be Stressed All Next Week

"Posture Week" Will Be Sponsored by Department of Physical Education for Women—All Urged to Help.

"Posture Week" is being put on next week by the Department of Physical Education for Women. Special exercises will be given for the correction of drooping heads, round shoulders, flat chests, protruding abdomens, sway backs and flat feet. While these exercises have been given more or less during the quarter in the gymnasium classes, a general review will be given to all so that the students will have them at their command.

Triple Posture Tests will be given all students in the department. The mark made in these tests will constitute part of the grade for the quarter. The tests are taken standing, exercising, and marching. Those whose posture mark is "C" will be required to enroll in corrective gymnasium the next term.

In order to stimulate interest in good posture and in the value of good posture, each woman student taking work in the department is required to make a poster on posture. These posters will be submitted to a committee, composed of Miss DeLuce, chairman, Miss Dykes, and Mr. Phillips, who will judge them on general attractiveness, slogan, and artistic merit.

The size of the poster is to be 12 inches by 18 or 10 by 12 inches. Cut-outs, crayons, inks, illustrations, or drawings may be used. The main part of the lettering should be large enough to be read at a distance of twenty feet. The posters are due at the first physical education class period of the student next week. The name of the student should appear on the back of the poster submitted.

The posters will be displayed in the gymnasium and in the administration building next Wednesday and the rest of the week.

Posture Week will extend also to the pupils of the training school. The practice teachers in charge will direct the work there.

### BOARD OF REGENTS TO MEET.

A meeting of the Board of Regents of the College is called for November 19 in St. Joseph. The members of the board, President Lamkin, and Mr. Rick-enbrode, secretary of the Board of Regents, are to meet at eleven o'clock in Hotel Robidoux on that day. The principal business for the meeting will be to make out the budget for the next biennial period.

## Miss DeLuce Is Asked to Join Artists' League

American Artists' Professional League Is Formed to Develop Individual Qualities in Art of the Nation.

Miss DeLuce, chairman of the Art Department of the College, has recently been invited to become a professional member of the American Artists' Professional League, which has its headquarters in New York City. To become a professional member, means that one must have established himself in art as a profession.

The American artists' Professional League is a new organization. It was formed with the hope of securing a nation-wide membership without restriction so far as tendencies in art are concerned. In other words, whether an artist is an Academician, an independent, a cubist, a futurist, an expressionist, an emotionist, or a plain painter, he may become a member.

An editorial in the "New York Times" in commenting upon the forming of the new league says that the code of the artists' organization "has a faint flavor of the ancient Painters' Guild. Finding the present outlook toward development of the individual qualities of American art brighter than ever, the organizers urge the desirability of uniting as a profession to take thought of ways and means of fostering, in a generous spirit, the realization by our artists of this promise. The members are pledged to do their part in the effort to cultivate a better spirit of cooperation among American artists, to make it a point of personal honor not to discuss the work of fellow-members except constructively, to discountenance unfair practices, and to build up the deserved prestige in America of works by American artists. Thus the code is directed toward improving the work and the personal standards of the artists, just as the old guild insisted first of all upon securing good and honest work for which just and prompt payment could be demanded. The fifteenth century painter was fined if he used poor materials. If he scamped his work, he was punished. The guild first protected the public, and next protected the artist."

"This spirit, observed in the fifteenth century has not been especially stressed in the twentieth, and it is pleasant to recognize its presence in this new effort toward bringing American painting into its own. That the hope of the society is to encourage the purchase of American art and the giving of commissions to American artists needs neither denial nor apology. Established on the principles outlined, its success will be of the greatest benefit to both the artists and the public. There is neither recrimination nor malice in its reminder that our collectors have generously absorbed art treasures from the Old World, both ancient and modern, and that a national taste for art has thus been stimulated. If the members of the Professional League in urging that this national taste be extended to national art make their first requirement the strict observance of the ethics of their profession, there is nothing but good to be said of their enterprise. It is no less sweet and seemly to live for one's ideal than to die for one's country."

The name by which the woman who is to speak is known in Turkey is Halide Edib Hanoum. The Turks have a way of reversing the order of title and name. The word "Hanoum" is the Turkish word for Madame. The whole name means Madame Halide, daughter of Edib. Her name then, to Americans, is merely Madame Halide.

According to Mildred Adams, in the November number of the "Woman's Journal," Madame Halide is intensely interested in Americans. She quotes Madame Halide as saying, "Americans interest me keenly, all types of them. I keep finding likenesses to people I know in my own country. There was a scrubwoman in Williamstown, a woman who went out by the day and made rooms clean and shining. She has a daughter whom she is putting through college, a fine girl who is the pride of her mother's heart. She told me all about the American political system, what the parties were, and what they stood for. She knew whom she was going to vote for, and why. In her sturdiness, her courage, her simplicity, she reminded me of peasant friends of mine. But where they would have to depend on rumor and hearsay, she reads the newspapers."

Madame Halide's visit to America, made because she was invited to take part in the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, will do much, says the same writer, to clarify the mental haze that surrounds all things concerning the problems of the Near East. She has a faculty of lifting Turkey from the realm of the legendary and making it real.

Exiled though she is from her home land, she regards Turkey as her holy land. "We who have left our country never change," she says. Perhaps it is when she makes such a statement as this that she, with bowed head and an almost imperceptible movement of her shoulders, draws about herself an invisible veil and for the moment is the black-shrouded Turkish figure of tradition. For it is only once in awhile, says Mildred Adams, that Madame Halide by a trick of mannerism stamps herself as not of the Western World.

She will bring to her audience in Maryville an interpretation of the mind of Turkey.

Vera Hayes was at her home in Union Star over the week-end.

Faye Bogard was at her home in Fairfax over the week-end.

## Mr. Lamkin to Go on Speaking Tour

Another coast to coast trip will be made by President Lamkin between now and the first of the year. During October he crossed the United States twice—from here to New York and back and from here to Seattle and back.

The next trip of the president takes him first to West Virginia, where he will speak before the State Teachers Association, Saturday, November 17. From there he will return home in order to attend the meeting of the Board of Regents in St. Joseph, November 19.

On December 1, he is to be in New York City. From there he is to go to Virginia and to Washington, D. C., but will return to Maryville for "Mother's Day" at the College, December 6.

On the way to the west coast, he will stop in Kansas. From there he will go on to California, where he will visit both Los Angeles and San Francisco.

## Madame Halide to Speak Here Wednesday Night

College Students, Faculty, and People of Town Will Have Opportunity to Hear the Most Famous Turkish Woman.

A woman whose life reads like five or six novels rolled into one; a woman upon whose head has been a price; a woman who has been exiled from the nation she helped to create; a woman who has been an adviser in the secret councils of Mustafa Kemal Pasha; a woman who has been a corporal in an army under fire; a woman who was born in a harem; a woman who returned to the harem as a wife after having received the first A. B. degree granted to a Moslem woman by the American College for Girls in Constantinople; a woman who divorced her husband when he brought a second wife into the house and then assumed all the responsibility of rearing her two sons, both of whom were sent to school in the United States; a woman who has won fame as a poet, a novelist, a journalist, an educator, a humanitarian; in short, a woman who is unique in the world—such is Madame Halide, who is to speak in the College Auditorium, Wednesday evening, November 21.

The name by which the woman who is to speak is known in Turkey is Halide Edib Hanoum. The Turks have a way of reversing the order of title and name. The word "Hanoum" is the Turkish word for Madame. The whole name means Madame Halide, daughter of Edib. Her name then, to Americans, is merely Madame Halide.

According to Mildred Adams, in the November number of the "Woman's Journal," Madame Halide is intensely interested in Americans. She quotes Madame Halide as saying, "Americans interest me keenly, all types of them. I keep finding likenesses to people I know in my own country. There was a scrubwoman in Williamstown, a woman who went out by the day and made rooms clean and shining. She has a daughter whom she is putting through college, a fine girl who is the pride of her mother's heart. She told me all about the American political system, what the parties were, and what they stood for. She knew whom she was going to vote for, and why. In her sturdiness, her courage, her simplicity, she reminded me of peasant friends of mine. But where they would have to depend on rumor and hearsay, she reads the newspapers."

Madame Halide's visit to America, made because she was invited to take part in the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, will do much, says the same writer, to clarify the mental haze that surrounds all things concerning the problems of the Near East. She has a faculty of lifting Turkey from the realm of the legendary and making it real.

Exiled though she is from her home land, she regards Turkey as her holy land. "We who have left our country never change," she says. Perhaps it is when she makes such a statement as this that she, with bowed head and an almost imperceptible movement of her shoulders, draws about herself an invisible veil and for the moment is the black-shrouded Turkish figure of tradition. For it is only once in awhile, says Mildred Adams, that Madame Halide by a trick of mannerism stamps herself as not of the Western World.

She will bring to her audience in Maryville an interpretation of the mind of Turkey.

Vera Hayes was at her home in Union Star over the week-end.

Faye Bogard was at her home in Fairfax over the week-end.

## Service for War Veterans Held Sunday

Armistice Day Is Observed by Service Held at Pillars on Memorial Drive and in College Auditorium.

Armistice Day was observed at the College Sunday morning with a fitting memorial service for those men of Nodaway County who lost their lives in the World War.

The service began when a dirge was played by the College Band as those who had assembled to honor the dead stood before the pillars on the memorial drive west of the administration building. After the dirge, there was a moment of silent reverence concluded by the sounding of "Taps." Mr. Fred Waggoner, commander of the James Edward Gray Post of the American Legion, spoke briefly on the significance of the service. The exercises outside closed when a Girl Scout and a Boy Scout placed wreaths at the base of the pillars.

The remainder of the service took place in the College Auditorium. Following the invocation, Mr. Waggoner read the names of those in whose honor the service was being held. Paschal Monk then sang "When Pershing's Men Go Marching into Picardy."

The address of the morning was given by the Reverend Mr. Dewar, of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dewar opened his part of the program by reading from Isaiah II: 2-4--

"And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the tops of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow into it. And many people shall go and say, come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

"The striking thing about this passage, which constitutes the peace program of the prophets of Israel," Mr. Dewar said when he had concluded the reading of the scripture, "is the absence of any such phraseology as a 'war to end war.' It might be well to say in this hour when we are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the culmination of the World War, and while we are hushed by the spirit of reverence and subdued by humble gratitude in contemplation of the myriad dead who gave their lives in the cause which they believed to be worthy of the sacrifice, that there can never be any such thing as peace through war. 'The agencies of peace are never the engineers of force. When force meets force there can be but one outcome, 'they take the sword shall perish with the sword.' This sums up for us the history of contention in all the eras of human history. Nothing has ever come out of war save that which is a breeder of other wars to come. We are prone to forget the lessons we learned in the school of pain when the fires

(Continued on Page Two)

## Mothers of Girls to Visit College

"Mother's Day" will be observed at the College on December 6. Every girl will have the privilege of inviting her mother to be the guest of the College for that day.

Not all the details of the entertainment have been worked out, but the Committee on Public Relations, of which Mr. Hake is the chairman, is at work on plans for the day. The following committees have been named: Invitation, Miss Barnard and Miss Dykes; Registration, Miss Smith and Miss Katherine Franken; Decoration and Morning's Program, Mr. Mohr, Mr. Phillips, and the Student Council; Luncheon and Luncheon Program, Miss Duce and Miss Katherine Franken.

The afternoon's entertainment will be a matinee performance of "Naughty Marietta," Victor Herbert's charming light opera.

Ella Fries spent the week-end at her home in Maitland.

Faye Bogard was at her home in Fairfax over the week-end.

Faye Bogard was at her home in Fairfax over the week-end.

Faye Bogard was at her home in Fairfax over the week-end.

## Original Work Done in Industrial Arts

Rather an unusual project that has been completed in the Industrial Arts Department is that of built-up breadboards of black walnut and hard maple. They are made by gluing together alternating strips of the two kinds of wood to make strips of dark and light color. They are made in pairs, one board with the light strips on the outside, the other with the dark. After the wood is glued together, two propeller-shaped pieces are sawed from each. These pieces from one board are transferred to the other board and glued to place. This changing of pieces makes an interesting design on each board.

The idea for the breadboards is original with Mr. Whiffen. An article about the project, together with photographs of the finished product, has been accepted for publication by the Industrial Arts Magazine.

A Queen Anne chest that is attracting considerable attention has just been made by Ralph Todd, of Albany, a student in the Industrial Arts Department. The chest is of black walnut, finished in two tones in antique effect. The value of the chest is increased by the cedar bottom which it has. The chest is beautiful in line and shows excellent workmanship.

Wayne Vencill has turned out a graceful end-table of black walnut.

Harold Houston, who is majoring in the Commerce Department, has been making office furniture as his project in industrial arts. He has made a typewriter table and a filing cabinet to match. They are of oak, in golden oak finish.

Members of the class in wood-turning have made some lovely mahogany nut-bowls, several black walnut candlesticks, and some candle stands with in-lays on top.

## Greatest of All Operettas to Be Given Here Soon

Lovers of Light Opera Unconsciously Catch Themselves Humming Airs of Musical Delights.

When Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta" comes to the College on December 6, as the major attraction for the Winter Quarter, local music lovers and theatre-goers will be given an opportunity to enjoy perhaps the foremost work of America's master of rhythmic measures whose melodious refrains set the world humming.

For many years the music world has responded to the haunting influence of Victor Herbert's musical phrasing, which is said by many critics to be the best of its kind ever produced.

It has been declared of Victor Herbert that out of a stone he could bring forth tunes unsurpassed for their rare combination of lightness and substance; tunes that embody the personality of the jolly, kindly man whose lyrical airs have so long been sung and whistled everywhere.

Born in Dublin and educated at Stuttgart, Victor Herbert had the rare advantage of Irish lightness and German thoroughness. He leaped to prominence in Stuttgart, while very young, as a virtuoso on the 'cello, and for a year or so was a member of the Royal Orchestra of that city, a distinction accorded only to those who are masters of their art.

And the art of Victor Herbert began to take shape very early in the life of this maker of melodies. In fact, it is recorded that baby Victor began to sing when he was a year old, and at the age of two knew many Irish tunes. Although his great-grandfather, an Irish barrister, banished a son because that son was fonder of the arts than of law, Victor Herbert inherited much of the talent that an older generation despised.

His grandfather became a painter, as well as a writer and musician, in spite of the closing of the parental door on such fripperies. It was to this grandfather's house in England that Herbert's mother went with her three small children on the death of her husband. And it was in this English home that young Victor learned to love the 'cello, which one of his grandfather's artist friends played brilliantly. Once

(Continued on Page 3)

Thelma Robertson was taken to the St. Francis Hospital last week suffering from an infection in her chin. Miss Robertson is a commercial student at the College and is employed in the Registrar's Office.

## Dr. Ella Lonn From Goucher Speaks on China

History Professor from Baltimore Talks to College Students on Present Day Problems in China.

Dr. Ella Lonn, Professor of history in Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, spoke before the regular assembly Wednesday, November 14, on the subject of "China Emerges from Chaos." Dr. Lonn's lecture linked up with the one given by Dr. Dildine several weeks ago.

The speaker, in discussing the decade and a half of chaos through which China has passed, said that the United States has taken little part in this conflict more than the protection of American lives and property. America has taken little notice of the disorder through which China has passed.

Dr. Lonn, as did Dr. Dildine, began her discussion of China with 1840, when China was still a closed nation to foreigners. She recalled how England, interested in the opium market, entered into negotiations with the Chinese government for the opening of some of the ports for foreign trade. These negotiations led to the war commonly known by historians as the "Opium War," after which five Chinese ports were opened, the two main ones being Shanghai and Canton.

She continued by showing how step by step, China allowed foreign powers to secure holdings within her territory. Showing that by the time of the Boxer Revolt different foreign nations had secured much power. She agreed with Dr. Dildine concerning the abuse of rights in the concessions granted to foreign powers. These grounds are enclosed with high walls and China has no power whatsoever within their boundary.

Dr. Lonn, drawing an imaginary map of China for her audience, pointed out how foreign country after foreign country had forced China to lease to them certain territories. England was given the island of Hong Kong and a strip of land, opposite Hong Kong Island, which contained 356 square miles of land. Besides other smaller holdings. England was granted the right of using the rivers for transportation.

Russia, posing as a great friend, obtained a twenty-five year lease on Port Arthur and general rights over railway facilities in Manchuria. This lease held a clause which stated that, if desirable, Russia could renew the permit at its expiration.

Japan in the Russo-Japanese war, obtained this permit and at the end of the twenty-five years, demanded the renewing of the permit. This, of course, China was forced to do. Japan in the war with China in 1894 and 1895 gained control of the Formosa Island and several other smaller possessions. This gave Japan, China's hated enemy, a strong foothold in Chinese territory.

In 1905 the foreigners had gained such control over China that seventeen new ports were opened to foreign trade. This made a total of forty-three ports open to outside countries.

France had not been inactive during all this time. She had obtained a protectorate over Kwandchow and received leases on the mainland, close to Great Britain's holdings. All of these leases were to run for a period of ninety-nine years.

From the survey of the establishment of foreign powers on Chinese soil, Dr. Lonn turned to the development of the national consciousness in the Chinese. In 1911 the old Manchurian dynasty was overthrown and a Republic was formed. A president was elected but the authority was too much for him and as president of China he made himself Emperor, though he was soon forced to abdicate.

The decade and a half of chaos mentioned by Dr. Lonn at the beginning of her address followed the abdication of this emperor. The speaker was not interested so much in the chaotic condition of the decade as in the growing nationality of China. She gave four reasons why China was held together during this period. First, the language and literature of all China is the same. Second, all Chinese are peace seeking and must be aroused very deeply before they will fight. Third, the Chinese have an inherent bond of loyalty to their family. Fourth, and probably the greatest reason for China's territory not being broken up or exploited, is the weakness of all the foreign powers. All the European nations were just recovering from the Great World War. They would not fight unless they had to. Therefore they left China to work out her own problems.

(Continued on page 3)



## The Northwest Missourian

Which Was The Green and White Courier  
MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

Published once a week at the State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., except the last of August and the first of September. Entered as second class matter, November 9, 1914 at the Post Office at Maryville, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
One Year .....\$1.00  
One Quarter .....25  
All alumni who pay the Alumni Association dues of one dollar will receive the Northwest Missourian from the date dues are paid until the end of the following summer quarter.

**STAFF**  
Miss Mattie M. Dyer.....Managing Editor  
Floyd S. Hefley.....Assistant Editor  
Chilton Ross.....Circulation Manager  
Truman Scott.....Advertising  
Orlo Smith.....Advertising  
Reporters are to be appointed.

**BOARD OF REGENTS**  
Dr. Jesse Miller, President.....Maryville  
S. C. Cochran, Vice-President.....St. Joseph  
George J. Stevenson.....Tarkio  
Dr. L. D. Green.....Richmond  
True D. Parr.....Harrison  
Miss Laura Schmitt.....Chillicothe

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF COLLEGE**  
UEL W. LAMKIN, President of the College  
EDNA A. BARNES, Vice-President  
NELL HUDSON.....Registrar  
W. A. RICKENBRODE.....Business Manager  
O. E. WELLS.....House Director  
VIDA ROCKNEVER.....Residence Hall

**COLLEGE OATH**  
"We will never bring disgrace to this college by any act of cowardice or dishonesty. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the college. We will respect and obey the college laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in others. We will transmit this college to those who come after us, greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

**Things You Cannot Do.**  
There are some things you cannot do. Or, if you can, you are different from ninety-nine per cent of mankind. Can you repeat from memory the wording on a two-cent stamp? Can you copy from memory the exact figures as they appear on the dial of your watch? Can you copy from memory the exact wording on a one-cent piece or say which way the head on the coin is facing? Can you say from memory whether the heads on a cent, a nickel, a dime, and a quarter all face the same way? All these are things you have seen and handled since boyhood. They should be far more familiar to you than the alphabet. Yet it is ten to one you cannot give correct answers to one of the foregoing questions. Why can't you? Try them on your friends. (Exchange)

**HOW TO READ A NEWSPAPER.**  
To the editor's desk has come a brochure from the New York Times entitled "How to Read Your Morning Newspaper." In it are set forth, by way of summary, six keys to the reading of the newspaper in such a way as to arrive at sound judgments and to make the news contained in the paper the basis for intelligent discussion. These are the keys:

First, possess its news. Read the important articles not cursorily, but reflectively. The vital facts are there; make them your own. This will broaden your observation.  
Second, read it as a continuous story. Trace history, day by day, through its columns. Relate the present to the past and to the future. This will give you a perspective of events.  
Third, use the news as a text. Consider the questions it raises. Seek the answers to those questions (you will find many of them in the Sunday newspaper). This will extend the range of your information.  
Fourth, consider the significance of the news. Reflect on its possibilities. Apply the information you have gained. This will cultivate right thinking.  
Fifth, form your own opinion. Weigh the issues of the day in the light of knowledge. This will train you in sound judgment.  
Sixth, check up on your opinion. Set it alongside the judgments expressed on the editorial page. This will lead you toward the truth.

**ROCKNE CONDEMNS BETTING**  
"Every year we read articles about what a terrible thing football is; how it swallows up thousands of boys," says Knute Rockne of Notre Dame in his article, "Football Is Fun," in the December College Humor. "But these stories are written by people who have never played football. Football is a lot of fun, but you have to have the proper point of view to appreciate it. The people who take it too seriously are alumni and townspeople who bet. Regarding them I have no brief whatsoever."  
"I remember one year when we played Indiana the score was ten to nothing in favor of Indiana through the third quarter. In the last quarter Notre Dame pulled a great comeback. As a result, Notre Dame won thirteen to ten. I whistled gayly and allowed the managers an extra dollar for dinner. That's how good I felt. But lo, I found our townspeople and alumni who had bet on the game—and they had all bet we'd win by twenty-seven points—were as sore as a boiled owl at me. No one has any objection to friendly wagers made just in fun but the big money wagers is the chap I have in mind. Big money gamblers will ruin college football if they are not stopped. I have a thick

hide for this species of poor sport and the only regret I have is that they didn't lose more. The man who bets not only gets no fun out of it but is a hindrance to the game as a clean sport and he is lacking in a sense of humor, for every time he loses a bet he wants to have the coach fired.

"In fact, the biggest blot on the game is the alumni without a sense of humor and the fellow who insists on betting big money. Eliminate both of these mutants and everybody connected with football will have a lot more fun."

### VALUE OF GOOD POSTURE.

Why should we strive for and maintain good posture? The answers to this question are many. Probably the reason which appeals to most is that it makes for beauty of physical appearance. It has been said that erect carriage is usually an indication of culture and refinement. Good posture means poise.

That brain development or brain condition bears a direct relation to position becomes apparent when one considers the collapsed posture and imperfect carriage characteristics of idiots and defectives. These defects in posture may also indicate lack of nervous power. Erect posture connects intellectual and mental expression and control as well as physical vigor and control.

Another important point which is becoming more and more recognized is that the vital organs have a better chance to function properly if good posture is maintained. This means more health and vigor for the individual.

Personality shows up in posture. The individual who goes about with drooping head gives out the impression that he has done something to be ashamed of or that he is suffering from an inferiority complex. The sagging abdomen indicates carelessness and weakness.

Good posture should not necessitate tension, but ease. One should "stand always as tall as possible," with the weight of the body distributed and balanced over the arches of the feet. The head should be erect, but chin horizontal. The abdomen should be retracted.

Posture should not be stressed spasmodically, for the result in the end is rather futile. It should be the strong underlying influence in all school work. There is no reason why children should not be graded on posture as well as on arithmetic.

An outstanding fault in posture work is that a great deal of time and money is spent in examining students and then the work ends with the examination; there is no follow-up or carry-through work.

Individual correction can only be successful in small individual gymnastic classes. Mass correction is not logical and there is always the danger of the contra-effect, which is destructive to the cause.

As future teachers, we should certainly come to the realization of the necessity for erect posture, because success, health, and force are the things we are all working for, and they are dependent on good posture to a great extent. Furthermore, we shall be examples for our students and if we have faulty posture, and they realize it, it will likely develop into a rather difficult situation.

A last warning—Don't stop thinking about posture as soon as posture week is over, but make it a part of your life.

### ODE TO POSTURE

Good Posture is an asset  
Which very few possess;  
Sad to relate, the favored ones  
Seem to be growing less.

We see the folks around us  
All slumped down in a heap,  
And the way that people navigate  
Is enough to make you weep.

Some elevate their shoulders  
Some hollow in their backs,  
Some stiffen up their muscles,  
And some just plain relax.

The one who walks with grace and poise  
Is a spectacle so rare,  
That even down on gay Broadway  
The people turn to stare.

If you would cut a figure  
In business, in sport, or school,  
Just mind the Posture precepts,  
Obey the Posture rule.

Don't thrust your head out turtlewise;  
Don't haunch your shoulders so;  
Don't sag, and drag yourself around;  
No style to that, you know.

Get UPLIFT in your bearing,  
And strength and spring and vim;  
No matter what your worries,  
To slouch won't alter them.

Just square your shoulders to the world,  
You're not the sort to quit,  
'Tis the way we carry it."

—Lillian Drow

Florence Holliday, secretary to the Business Manager of the College, is away this week on her vacation. She is visiting in various points in Missouri. She expects to be in Kansas City for part of the State Teachers Association meetings.

## Armistice Day

(Continued from Page 1)

of pain have been removed, and especially when they have been removed over a long period of ten years.

"The war to most of us is becoming little more than a strange experience of dim memories. It is gradually receding into the background of human consciousness, and we retain little of it save the dimmest outline.

"This is true even among those who were participants in the awful conflict and came out of it maimed and broken for life. They are even grateful for this power to forget, for they want to forget. It was too awful to remember and only in forgetfulness can they ever recover that peace of mind which makes for happiness of life—a life to multitudes of them that is only half a life, robbed of vitality by wounds that can never be healed, but which in time will carry them off to make another casualty in a hell-born conflict.

"But to my mind it is folly to forget. This day if it means anything it means that we need to remember not only the dead who deserve the highest honor that the human mind and heart can pay them, but the means by which they died, in order that we may hate it anew and determine afresh in our inmost souls that it shall never be again and that those who died shall not have died in vain. If it does not mean that to us, it can never mean anything that is vital to the thing at issue, the thing for which they gave their lives—the lasting peace of the world. If it means less than that, it does not mean all that they meant it to mean.

"We hold no illusions today with regard to the benefits of war. By it we have nothing to gain and everything to lose. It has come to the point where it is nothing less than race suicide. In a civilization such as ours it has utterly nothing to recommend it. It takes the finest of everything that mankind has visioned, conceived, and created—even to the sacred dreams of his own soul—and destroys it or gives it back sullied with the sense of mockery and fatality of life. From such a setback as that the nations can never fully recover unless they seek peace, and pursue it to the renewal and perpetuation of the moral and spiritual forces of the race.

"The peace of Isaiah's vision, which has become the haunting dream of the ages in every peace loving soul, is the only plausible peace program that will ever completely accomplish the great ideal on which our hearts are set. I find very little difference between our modern phrase 'never again' which characterized our ideal and determination on the great war, and the phrase of Isaiah's 'neither shall they learn war any more.' The two are identical in hope and expectation.

"Isaiah saw war coming to an end as he saw men walking in the way of God, as he saw the law of the eternal making harmony among the nations, as he saw the predominance of the spiritual in the united soul of humanity.

"The men who we honor today saw it, crudely, perhaps, but something after the same fashion. They saw it with their souls filled with the passion for peace even while they were compelled by the inevitable and tragic trend of circumstances which bound every man with the shackles of fate, to make the horror and partake of the horrors of war. He saw that the only way out of war was to make an end of it, and if this one was to be the last, it was well worth fighting, and well worth the sacrifice he was ready to make.

"They believed that while they were paying the price of war they were also paying the price of peace. What else could it mean? It was either that or the soul destroying thought that they were living in a world 'full of sound and fury signifying nothing.' To ever so many it meant that, but to the majority perhaps it meant the coming, somehow, of a better world—a world in which the shriek of the shell, the groans of the wounded and dying were hushed forever, and the peace of God ruled in the hearts of men. . . . It was hope for the future that nerved their hearts to

## ST. LOUIS EXCURSION

Leaving Maryville Nov. 23 and 24.  
Good to return leaving St. Louis Nov. 25.

**\$6.50** Tickets good only in coaches or chair cars.  
Half fare for children. No baggage.  
Round Trip checked.

Many amusement places now open.

Visit the Motion Pictures Theatres.  
Excursion fares also in effect from nearby points. For particulars see

E. L. FERRITOR, Agent

**WABASH**

endure the almost unendurable. Some broke utterly and reason toppled from its throne. Others will carry the blight of it to the grave.

"It is a delusion to imagine that the war ended when the armistice was signed. Ten years ago hostilities ceased, but the war in the consequences it wrought in human life and character is still going on.

"It is estimated that there are in America alone today, 259,861 men who are suffering from disabilities that they brought out of the service. Twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty of that number are still in the hospitals of our country. . . .

"But that is a small total of the awful cost in broken lives and burned lungs when we think of war in terms of all the nations engaged. The figures are too overwhelmingly big for us to take them in. We can only gaze at them in dumb bewilderment that such could possibly be. But in the degree in which we are able to grasp its meaning we are able to say with the dead whom we honor today, 'Never Again.' On the altar of their sacrifice we dedicate ourselves to the utter abolition of war and the creative realization of mankind's age-long dream of peace.

"We have no right to be here, we have no right to assume to honor the men who died in the world's worst conflict if that is not our aim. We must be ready to pay the price of war. And peace is not a thing that can be bought at any price. We are trying to buy it by a good many things that are in no wise the price of peace. Secret treaties can never assure it. It is not brought nearer, but pushed further away by large armies and gigantic navies. It shrinks away from the sight of the spear and the sword. Peace is not a thing to be wooed by the wiles of diplomacy. It has no economic solution, and can never be established on that shaky foundation. Peace like war is a human factor and has its residence within the soul. It can be purchased only at the price of righteousness and goodwill, and that seems to be the price we are either unwilling or unready to pay.

"We have the courage for war when war comes, but we seem to lack the courage for the pursuit of peace when war comes crashing to an end. The tragedy is that it carries with it the high resolves and the sacred determinations that were born in the heat of battle. The high tension under which we went to make the world a decent and safe place to live broke with the signing of the armistice. It was ended and we jubilantly celebrated the event with shout and laughter and tears, unmindful of the fact that our greatest conflict lay yet ahead of us in completing what the war had merely begun. We had no spirit for the task then, for our hearts were convulsed with the hatred of nations. It engulfed everything and even bound the Church of the Prince of Peace to its chariot wheels. We had not the courage or the foresight of the Man whose name we claim, the man who died on the cross to unify the nations and men under the banner of friendship and brotherhood, or we would have spoken out against the war machines that were being created

against the peace of the world. The Church of the Living Christ failed the world in its greatest hour of need, and our moral world collapsed in ruin. The house of our civilization was built on the sand."

"I wonder if we are building a surer foundation today. A study of the 'Armistice Year Book' published by the League of Nations, as Frederick Lynch declares, 'makes one shudder.' It is a revelation of the facts that preparations for peace are going on side by side with preparations for war. It is a race between the two and which will win is for the sane thinking people of the world to determine."

"Our agencies for peace today are 'The League of Nations, the World Court, Arbitration Treaties, Locarno, the Kellogg Outlawry of War pact, and Conference on Limitation of Armaments.' But with all these there is not the slightest indication that the swords are being beaten into plowshares or the spears into pruning hooks. We still persist in wasting our substance on the weapons of war. The expenditure incurred by the worlds present armaments would pay the running expenses of the League of Nations and the World Court for six centuries to come."

"Three billions, five hundred million dollars is still spent annually in preparations for the next slaughter. This is two dollars a head for every human being in the world, and twenty dollars for every taxpayer.

"The world still has a standing army of five million, five hundred thousand men. These are professional soldiers and do not include the vast army of civilians who have had military training. The world ratio is one soldier for every three hundred citizens. In some countries the ratio is one to every eight hundred citizens, but in France it is one to every sixty-six. In Germany the ratio is low, and armaments are almost at a minimum, but they are already restless under the restriction laid down in 1918 and they are practicing war with cardboard tanks. The nations have not been true to the disarmament proposals embodied in the peace pact and Germany feels that they are not keeping faith. The year literally saying to France 'If you do not disarm to our low level there is nothing left for us to do but to arm to your high level.' Consequently Europe alone has three million men under arms."

"It seems that ten years after the mind of the world is still a war mind, and that our sense of security rests on the strength of our arms."

"But the fault for this condition of things does not lie in the hearts of the people at large, it lies at the base of our world systems which are buttressed by greed and hate and lies. There is no hope for us in that direction."

"The peoples of the world want peace, but we cannot have it so long as the world, so long as our civilization is built on the institution of war. 'Thinking men,' as Joseph Fort Newton points out, 'see now more clearly than ever before that if the Spirit of Jesus, His truth, His laws, are not the leading principles of society, there is no civilization to be relied upon. For, whatever theories men may hold as to the nature of Christ, they agree that the

Divine Spirit of Him is our only hope. Without the spirit of His life all our plans go awry, all our hopes are doomed to defeat, all our dreams will fade."

"The statement is credited to Lloyd George that 'if the forces of Christendom had spoken out in the hour of peace that the war would never have happened.' That the hour of need is upon us again, and the forces of peace need to speak out its mind on this momentous of all subjects that insures the continuous advancement of the moral and spiritual issues of civilization. The high spiritual temper of Christianity must be injected into the affairs of our international life."

"The order of procedure is Isaiah's program of peace rings true. It begins with the establishment of the Lord's House on the high places of the earth—the establishment of principles of truth, and righteousness, and justice, of beauty, goodwill, and peace in the high places of men's souls. That comes through learning the ways of God and walking in his paths. This shall come to pass in the last days. In the days when men and nations cease to envy one another, when hatred and suspicion and fear of each other are routed out of the human heart. When charity and fair play and the spirit of brotherhood prevail."

"Now you are telling me that my subject is well named the dream of the ages for in view of the facts of life and the actual spiritual condition of the world it is but a dream and its realization is a long way off if not altogether impossible. And the tragedy of it is that it will be so long as we go on thinking it is. Nothing is impossible save to the fearful and unbelieving."

"The most heartening fact of our modern world is that we are awake to the issue of peace and realize its tremendous consequences in the future life of the world, of our children and our children's children."

"I believe in the fulfillment of that

dream. Not in a day can it be accomplished. Not even in our day perhaps, but we can lay the foundation and carve our name on the corner stone of a future world structure that will house a people who love the Lord their God and believe in the brotherhood of man—a people who have found peace in righteousness and still pursue it in the eternal spirit of Christian goodwill—a people who have kept faith with the dead and saved them from a vain sacrifice.

"We honor them today in word, let us honor them also in deed."

"Let me close with the poem that was found in the tunic of T. P. Cameron Wilson after he was killed in action."

"Suddenly one day  
The last ill shall fall away;  
The last little beastliness that is in our blood

Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the bud,  
And the great spirit of man shall struggle through,  
And spread huge branches underneath the blue.

In any mirror, be it bright or dim,  
Man will see God staring back at him."

### Pi Omega Pi Initiates New Members.

Pi Omega Pi, Beta Chapter, national honorary commercial fraternity at the College, held its regular quarterly ceremonies in Social Hall, Saturday afternoon. Fay Woodson Null, Miss Goddard, and Mr. Crawford were present and were initiated into the order as active members. Thelma Robertson was also elected a member of the order, but, because of illness, was unable to be present and receive her initiation. To become eligible to membership to this fraternity it is necessary to have completed at least fifteen hours of work in the commerce department with an average grade of "S."

## With Our Beissier Key Machine

you now can make and duplicate all kinds of

Keys

**FISHER**  
or KEYS.

719 E. 4th St.

Han. 148—Far. 113

Call at Fisher's Battery Station.



## Get a New Hat for Thanksgiving

It will give that added touch of being well dressed for whatever occasion you may be planning to attend.

Come in and see our new styles.

**Montgomery Clothing Co.**

Prices in Plain Figures

Get to Know Us



## For Garage Service Phone Hanamo 631

When you want prompt garage service just phone the above number. If your car will not start, if it needs some minor repair, or if you wish us to call and get it for a complete overhauling, our courteous attention to your orders will please you.

**F. L. Barmann Garage**



## Bearcats Meet Warrensburg in Game Tomorrow

Warrensburg Team Scheduled to Arrive in Maryville at 6 o'clock Tonight—Will Stay at Balmum Hotel.

The Warrensburg Mules will come to Maryville tomorrow to meet a crippled Bearcat team, in the last M. I. A. A. Conference game to be played on the Maryville gridiron this season.

This game, which is considered one of the most important games of the season will open with Captain Charles (Shuck) Graham, Orville Hodges, Bo Cox, and probably Earl Duse, sitting on the sidelines.

Captain Graham, center and guard, is suffering from torn ligaments in his right knee and has to be on crutches. He will be out of the game for the remainder of the season. Orville Hodges, halfback, will be out of the game because of an infection which started in his heel. Bo Cox has not yet recovered from a bad shoulder injury that was received in the game at Kearney last week. Earl Duse may be able to play, but at the present is nursing a sprained ankle.

The Mules have not had an easy time in winning their games and a hard fought contest is expected to be held. Warrensburg has lost two games by a margin of one touchdown. Cape Girardeau was defeated by the Mules with a smaller score than that of the Bearcats over the Cape Indians. Springfield defeated the Mules last week and Kirksville won from them by a score of 13 to 7.

Maryville lost to Springfield by 14 points and will play Kirksville Thanksgiving Day. At the same time, considering all of these things, the team that is coached by Tad Reid will not be an easy foe for the Bearcats.

The Bearcats suffered no great injuries in the Kearney game, and while it is pointed out that the two backfield men and the two linemen will be on the bench, will still have a fairly good chance to come out of the game with the long end of the score.

This last week has been used in drilling the defense and Fisher will be able to give the Mules some of their own medicine in the way of aerial plays, as he has been improving still more in this type of play.

## Dr. Lonn Is Guest of Local A.A.U.W.

Dr. Ella Lonn, speaker at the morning assembly was the guest, Wednesday noon, of the local branch of the American Association of University Women, at a buffet luncheon in the parlor at Residence Hall. About twenty-five women were present.

The luncheon was planned in order to give the members of the A. A. U. W. an opportunity to meet Dr. Lonn, who is prominent in the national work of the association. She is at present the national chairman of the committee on recognition of colleges and universities.

## Speaks on China

(Continued from Page 1)

The four factors causing unrest were, according to the Goucher professor, a growing national consciousness, Anti-Christian reaction, organization of factions, and arrogance of the Oxidental nations. All foreigners did, and still do, look down on the Chinaman. The feeling on all these points was stronger because of the power of students who had been educated in the United States.

The arrogance of other people for the Chinese is witnessed in their factories, or in the foreign courts. Sentences are handed down there which can never be given anywhere else. Dr. Lonn gave the example of fifty-seven executions for crimes, which only numbered twenty-three murders.

A great industrial revolt is also taking place, the speaker said. The lowest wage on which a Chinese family can possibly live is \$21. A summary of the wages paid, by factories for unskilled labor show the following figures; unskilled male workmen receive \$9 a month, female help receive \$7.50 a month, and children receive \$4. As a result many a woman with a baby on her back is forced to work. They work from 14 to 18 hours every day with one or two holidays and about one half an hour off at noon. The conditions are very unsanitary and corporal punishment is used. As a result of this terrible situation, Unions have been organized and in 1925 many strikes occurred which will finally result in a betterment of conditions.

Dr. Lonn stated that China with a new government is faced with some very complicated problems both as a result of a "pre-mature Republic" and an awful industrial situation. The outlook for China is, in spite of these facts, "rich with promise, and bright with hope."

The lecture was closed with a plea

for the students of America to insist that our government aid where needed but remain neutral and let China have a chance to work out her own destiny.

## The Stroller

By I. I. I.

Not many days ago the Stroller read this statement: "That the wheezing and coughing collegiate Ford must not have a sister conveyance in the air, is the warning of....." Well, it does not matter who it was that gave the warning. What the Stroller hopes it that "Babe" has no relatives.

Somebody the other day said, when "Babe" was being pushed up the hill, "Babe is getting antiquer and antiquer isn't she?"

The Stroller really sees no chance for an argument about that matter. "And the statement really is quite plain, too, isn't it? Plain, isn't it, than this story the Stroller heard about the man who went to the station and asked to reserve a berth?"

"Upper or lower?" asked the agent. "What's the difference?" asked the man.

"A difference of fifty cents in this case. The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower, you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. In other words, the higher, the lower. Most people don't like the upper, altho it is lower, on account of being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower—" But the poor man had fainted.

Where did the Stroller hear it? Oh, one of the staff read it to him from an exchange.

Speaking of hearing things, the Stroller heard an explanation of why Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. Whiffen are such good duck-hunters. This summer they hatched off a whole flock of decoy ducks. They took them out to the country this fall; and now when they have had luck in hunting, they just bring in enough of the decoys to make a good showing.

Merl Williams must be making a good showing in music—at any rate, his students are so eager to get "upstairs to sing for Mr. Williams" that they "just have" to make a lot of noise!

Mrs. Bernhardt Bronson assisted by Miss Barton and Miss Dvorak of the college faculty gave a five o'clock tea, Sunday afternoon at her home on West Cooper Street. The dining room was lighted by candles, and chrysanthemums were used as flower decorations. Mr. Bronson sang a group of selections, followed by Mrs. Bronson with a number of songs. Miss Dvorak gave a group of violin selections. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Uel Lamkin, Mr. and Mrs. Dildine and daughter Mary Ellen, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, and Mr. and Mrs. Melus.

Chilton Ross was out of school Monday on account of illness.

## CLIQUEISHNESS.

Educating the individual to be social in a democracy! An ideal aim for modern education, one could surely say, but something must be wrong when such a condition cannot exist in a teachers' college.

As a student in Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College and as an observer of the attitude of other students, one cannot help feeling that the friendly atmosphere which should exist in this institution is lacking. An institution that accepts people who have shown their desire to be teachers and leaders by enrolling in the College, an institution that sends out these leaders to teach younger citizens in turn these social ideas,—such type of school is this College. But this undemocratic condition exists and there is one word that names this spirit—cliqueishness.

To use a word and talk about it, the writer should first define it in order that the reader may better enjoy the dissertation. Cliqueishness is a movement toward seclusion or shutting out of society by a group of individuals. It is commonly found among high school students, especially among the girl students, and is in great vogue at the universities.

It is fostered and nurtured by narrow minded people, who, in their desire to advance, use selfish means of advancing. They disregard the feelings of others and think only of their own pleasure. Because of this ignoring of other students, suffering is brought to those outside of this clique or circle.

Sometimes this selfish movement starts from organizations who in their desire to show club spirit or brotherly support, tend toward an undemocratic feeling. The feeling may exist without a great deal of realization on the part of the organization, but it is an undesirable condition and should be avoided by all people.

Students of the College frown upon cliqueishness!

## To Give Operetta

(Continued from Page 1)

again a younger son of the Irish house turned from the profession chosen for him by a serious family and took up a so-called "friffery."

But the turning was by the way of an instrument much less distinguished than the 'cello. It was the shrill-throated piccolo, about which Mr. Herbert's friends wrote a sad little tale and on which the artist as a small boy practiced diligently for four months, was discarded for the 'cello.

Just as the baby Victor learned to hum tunes before he could talk, the boy Victor played in his first concert eight weeks after he first held a 'cello bow in his hands. Music was in him and it would out.

Family reverses sent him early to Stuttgart with serious thoughts of a life profession. He had previously studied the 'cello and tonal art in Leipzig, Munich, and Berlin, so it was as an instructor at the Conservatoire in Stuttgart that Victor Herbert met and studied with the world's greatest masters of music.

In that city Herbert met the woman that was to become his wife. Theresia Foerster, the prima donna, had just been booked for a season at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, when Herbert appeared on the scene and laid his heart and 'cello at her feet. She accepted both, and the young couple were married and came to America together.

Here, after many discouragements, Herbert wrote his concerto in E minor, which attracted Anton Seidl, at that time Director of the Philharmonic. An engagement with his orchestra followed, and a year later Herbert was made its concert master. At one time Herbert was one of the most popular 'cellists in New York and was in constant demand for concerts both in and out of town.

But the popularity of his first comic operas, whose tunefulness delighted the public ear, kept the virtuoso so busy writing down the notes for new lyrics that he eventually gave up the 'cello.

"Natoma" was produced in February, 1911, with Mary Garden in the title role. This was one serious opera among a host of lighter ones that Herbert wrote over a period of ten or fifteen years. Herbert melodies have become familiar to every American household, and some of them are on their way to become the American folk songs of the future.

Among the best of all the Herbert melodies are in his "Naughty Marietta," to be offered here at the College. A magnificent company with Ferdinand, Zegel, Era Briggs, Aimée Torriani, Dan Marble, and Julia de Ruveltas in the principal roles, presents the opera, aided by its own splendid orchestra. It is not a moving picture.

Associated with the production, which was made in New York, was Charles F. Horner, for many years a friend of Victor Herbert. In fact, it was his fondness for Victor Herbert and his music that prompted Mr. Horner to join the group reviving his favorite light opera.

## Outdoor Tourneys Now in Progress

In each of her four Physical Education classes, Miss Barton is conducting a tournament in soccer. Each class is divided into two teams who elect captains for the tournament. The team winning three out of five games is victor, or in the case of tie games, accumulation of points is the deciding factor.

In the ten o'clock section Cleola Dawson and Nellie Russell are captains. The results of Monday's play was a scoreless tie.

In the eleven o'clock section Juanita Marsh and Helen Slagle are captains. The first game's score was a tie, 1 to 1, Miss Marsh's team scoring in the last minute of play.

Armina Wilson and Wilma Frankum are captains in the 2:20 section. Miss Frankum's team was the victor of Monday's play with a score of 1 to 0.

In the 3:20 section Nellie Harold and Opal Hall are captains. Monday's game in this class was also a scoreless tie.

## Over the Library Desk

Order in the library is improving. All members of the library force are cooperating in the effort to create a good library atmosphere. There are always students in college who are so sociable that they cannot resist the temptation to chatter whenever there is an opportunity. There are always some cheap sports who meet their dates in the library because there is no admission fee. Then, too, one occasionally finds that the village cut-up or the proverbial life of the party has drifted into college. A few of the loud speakers have been moved to the East library, and some of the other offenders are on the waiting list for heart-to-heart talks with the President of the College or the Dean of Women. Within a reasonable time the library force expects to have a library atmosphere that will be an inspiration to students.

The following books have been added to the library since last week: Barnes—Teaching to Think. De Bustamante—The World Court.

Leighton—Individuality and Education. Weeks—The Education of Tomorrow. Hugh Means—Creative Youth. Grondal—The Music of the Spheres. Nernst—Theoretical Chemistry. Bassett—The Life of Andrew Jackson. Robertson—Bismark. Hobson—Chinese Art.

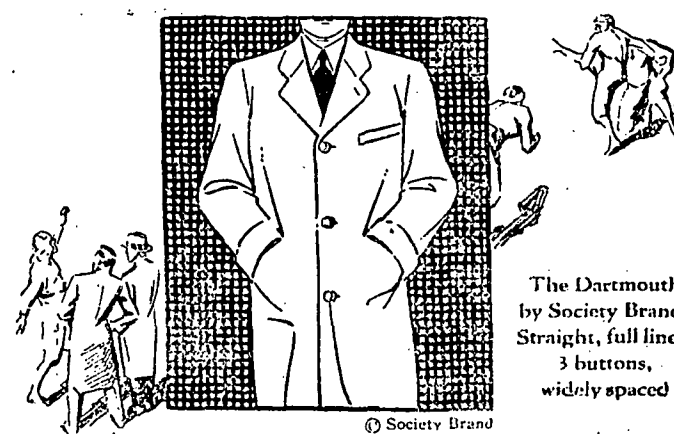
Rosella Froman and Eula Miller who are teachers in the high school at Clearmont, were business visitors at the College Tuesday.

## Dorm Dance Friday

The Warrensburg Football Team will be the guest of the Residence Hall girls at their dance which will be held Friday night at the Dormitory. Ted Breedlove's orchestra will play. The committee for the dance is composed of Vera Gresham, chairman, Oca Clark, Willetta Todd, Ruby Hanna, and Thelma Hodgins.

The dance is a subscription one. Admission is \$1.00 a couple.

## Society Brand Clothes



## Young Men have made this choice

Young men, and college men especially, choose the Dartmouth. That's because of its free, easy lines, its comfortable single-breasted cut. Naturally, every detail of style is correct—it was designed by Society Brand! Built for rugged service day in and day out.

## Corwin-Murrin Clothing Company

## approved Because of Quality Service

Our policy is to satisfy our customers through good service, rather than large quantities in a slipshod manner.

Better give your clothes a going over before the last game of the football season on the home field.



May the Bearcats Skin the Mules

## Spic and Span Cleaning Co.

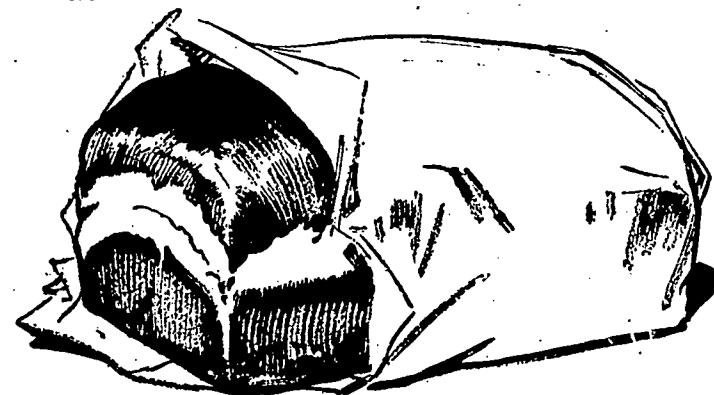


## All Tower Pictures

Must Be Taken by

## THANKSGIVING

--1 week  
left



## Good Bread Makes Life Worth Living

We are glad to recommend Reuillard's Bread as the best bread on the market. We are also able to provide you with practically every kind of pastry, and suited to any taste. Come in and prove our statement of quality.

## Reuillard's Bakery



## Thanksgiving Glove Values

We are offering what we believe to be a group of the best GLOVE values ever seen in this community. It is a splendid chance to buy the gloves you need for Thanksgiving wear at prices to suit everyone.

\$1.50 to \$5.00

## Fields Clothing Company

The Men's Store of Maryville.



## Students Write Pageants, Plays and Pantomimes

Class in Literature for Elementary School Work out Programs from Literature That Is Read.

Students in the class in Literature for the Elementary School have had as their project during the past week the working out of an afternoon's program from the literature that has been studied. The assignment came as a result of discussion of the type of program so frequently given in rural and grade schools—the a-recitation-a-song-a-recitation-a-song-ad-infinitum type of program.

The class had been reading ballad literature, particularly Robin Hood ballads and used that material for their programs. Some worked out pageants, some made shadow plays, some wrote short plays.

Rebe Lewis, from Rock Port, wrote the play which the "Northwest Missourian" prints.

(Scene I may be held at the front of the schoolroom. Marion is seated upon a chest. She is wearing a closely fitting bodice of green, with large sleeves and a full skirt. She is sewing on a green jacket for Robin. Robin is dressed in green. He sits near reading to Marion.)

Marion: "At my father's house, they are preparing for May-day."

Robin: "Do you wish that we go to Nottingham town and see the celebration?"

Marion (Jumping up and clapping her hands): "Oh no, let us have May-day games of our own, Robin. Much shall sing for us, Little John shall dance, George-a-green shall whistle, and you and I shall be the King and Queen of May!"

Robin: "That is a very good plan. (In rushes Friar Tuck.)

Friar: "Oh, Robin, I've heard that the queen and her ladies, pages, guards, and some of the courtiers will reach Nottingham tomorrow."

Robin: "What!"

Marion: "They'll likely lodge at the sheriff's for no other house is large enough to hold so many."

Friar: "And the sheriff is anxious to have a splendid May-day party for her. He says he intends to hold the games and the dancing in the clearing by the yew-trees."

Robin: "I'm glad the sheriff trusts us. He knows we will not harm them."

Marion (Dancing about): "Oh Robin, let us hide in the wood nearby and watch their sports."

Robin: "But what becomes of our May party?"

Marion: "Let us have both and save ours, the best, until last."

Robin (smiling): "It shall be as you wish."

(Scene II Takes place in the schoolyard. Have benches or chairs arranged for the audience. There is an arch built at the entrance of the trees. It is covered with green crepe paper and the word "Welcome" is worked along the top in white flowers. Have red and purple banners waving about. The pavilion is a wooden platform covered with green crepe paper, and in its center is a huge chair draped with white. Marion wears a white dress. Marion and Robin peep from behind.)

Robin: "Would you rather be a real queen than a queen of May?"

Marion: "No, I'd much rather remain queen of Greenwood."

Robin: "Hear that music! They are singing her a May-day greeting."

(A white pony wearing a scarlet blanket and with bells on its bridle, comes carrying the Queen, who is dressed in green. A page walks at the horse's head. Some horsemen, six ladies some knights in green, and Lord Sheriff follow. Two stout boys carry the May-pole, a tall slim tree trunk all trimmed with leaves and spring flowers, and a dozen green streamers.)

(The group enters through the arches, and travels on to the pavilion. The sheriff helps the Queen dismount and leads her to the chair.)

(Ladies and courtiers group themselves about the Queen.)

(The May-pole is set several yards from the pavilion. Half a dozen each of the boys and girls courties to the Queen, then dance about the May-pole. A fiddler makes rude music for them. The dance ends and the Queen applauds. Then staves are set up, and several boys throw quoits.)

(Boys in Green with home-made bows and arrows start forward.)

Sherrif: "Your Majesty, these are the best bowmen in the country, bar none."

Queen: "I did not know that you had the best archers in England."

Sherrif: "You shall soon see." (A row of targets is set up, and the boys shoot.)

Queen: "Good, very good, but it has been too short."

Sherrif: "I feared more would tire your Majesty."

Queen: "I desire to see more, but as it is, I thank you heartily." (Out steps Robin and kneels before the Queen.)

Queen: "Whom have we here?"

Robin: "A loyal subject who wants

to show you more sport."

Queen: "Gladly!"

Scene III (The sheriff's men may disappear into the background, and enter as Robin's men, for they are already dressed in green.)

(Robin waves his hand, and his men march out and take places before the targets.)

(Marion rides forth on the white pony. She dismounts and bows before the Queen.)

Queen: "Come, pretty child, and sit on this foot-stool." (Marion obeys. Little John enters carrying their beautiful May-pole, and he is followed by the dancers.)

(The little dancers are dressed in light colored crepe paper dresses. They dance about the Queen like fairies and sing):

"Trip and go, heave and ho,  
Up and down, to and fro;  
From the town to the grove  
Two and two let us rove.  
A may-ing, a-playing,  
Love hath no gain saying,  
So trip and go, trip and go,  
Merrily trip and go."

Queen: "Wonderful. Dance again."

(After the dance is finished, six boys wrestle or tumble and leap over bars.)

Robin (bowing): "Your Majesty, give me leave to present my archers."

Queen: "Let the men shoot. Archery is both the King's and my favorite sport." (The boys get into position. Robin whistles and they shoot. Then Robin takes his bow and shoots at the target.)

Queen (rising and extending hand): "Wonderful, good subject. Accept this gold ring as a token of my favor."

Robin: "Your Majesty, pray accept my mantle in return."

Queen: "My good subject, please tell me your name, as I want to mention this to the King."

Robin: "Pray let us part unscathed, and with your good favor, whoever I am."

Queen: "Certainly, since you are my true subject."

Robin: "Then I am Robin Hood, outlaw of Sherwood Forest." (Everyone starts.)

Queen: "Silence, all! Do not harm this man."

A Lord: "Your Majesty, there's a price on this man's head. The King wants him."

Queen: "I am king while the King is at war, and I command this man shall go free." (Robin leads Marion to the wood. Robin: "Your Majesty, do you wish now to take back the ring?"

Queen: "Never. A gift is a gift. But true subject come not near my court, for I might not be able to protect you. Thank you for your sport, and farewell."

(Robin kisses her hand, then his company moves away, all singing, with the exception of Robin.)

"Joan to the May-pole along let us on,  
The time is swift and will be gone;  
There go the lasses away to the green,  
Where their beauties may be seen:  
Bess, Moll, Kate, Doll,  
All the brave lasses have lads to attend them."

Hodge, Nick, Tom, Dick,  
Jolly brave dancers, and who can amend 'em.  
Joan, to the May-pole away let us on,  
The time is swift and may be gone,  
There go the lasses away to the green,  
Where their beauties may be seen."

Robin: "Would you rather be a real queen than a queen of May?"

Marion: "No, I'd much rather remain queen of Greenwood."

Robin: "Hear that music! They are singing her a May-day greeting."

(A white pony wearing a scarlet blanket and with bells on its bridle, comes carrying the Queen, who is dressed in green. A page walks at the horse's head. Some horsemen, six ladies some knights in green, and Lord Sheriff follow. Two stout boys carry the May-pole, a tall slim tree trunk all trimmed with leaves and spring flowers, and a dozen green streamers.)

(The group enters through the arches, and travels on to the pavilion. The sheriff helps the Queen dismount and leads her to the chair.)

(Ladies and courtiers group themselves about the Queen.)

(The May-pole is set several yards from the pavilion. Half a dozen each of the boys and girls courties to the Queen, then dance about the May-pole. A fiddler makes rude music for them. The dance ends and the Queen applauds. Then staves are set up, and several boys throw quoits.)

(Boys in Green with home-made bows and arrows start forward.)

Sherrif: "Your Majesty, these are the best bowmen in the country, bar none."

Queen: "I did not know that you had the best archers in England."

Sherrif: "You shall soon see." (A row of targets is set up, and the boys shoot.)

Queen: "Good, very good, but it has been too short."

Sherrif: "I feared more would tire your Majesty."

Queen: "I desire to see more, but as it is, I thank you heartily." (Out steps Robin and kneels before the Queen.)

Queen: "Whom have we here?"

Robin: "A loyal subject who wants

to show you more sport."

Queen: "Gladly!"

Scene III (The sheriff's men may disappear into the background, and enter as Robin's men, for they are already dressed in green.)

(Robin waves his hand, and his men march out and take places before the targets.)

(Marion rides forth on the white pony. She dismounts and bows before the Queen.)

Queen: "Come, pretty child, and sit on this foot-stool." (Marion obeys. Little John enters carrying their beautiful May-pole, and he is followed by the dancers.)

(The little dancers are dressed in light colored crepe paper dresses. They dance about the Queen like fairies and sing):

## National Book Week Observed by Junior High

Junior High Leaders Present Interesting Program on Book Week Subjects.

The Junior High Leaders Club, an organization made up of the members of the Junior High department of the College Elementary School, gave a very interesting program last Wednesday morning, in observance of national Book Week.

The program included a reading of a composition by Mildred Bullah; Story Telling, by Eula Bowen; and a play, "Pleased to Meet You."

The play was centered around Jimmie, who had been assigned a theme to write by his teacher. Jimmie could not think of a good subject to write about and as he sat there, chewing on the end of his pen and trying to think about his work, the other boys were out playing. He was interrupted by the entrance of two boys. Upon inquiring as to who they were, he found out that they were Tom Sawyer and his chum Huckleberry Finn. These boys attempted to show Jimmie that he could take the subjects of books and make a good theme, because these characters were real, even though they were book characters.

With Tom Sawyer as the spokesman, the following book characters were introduced to Jimmie, each of them telling who he was and what he did: Merryllips, Audrey Porter; Dueth Twin Kat, Eula Bowen; Sara Crew, Frances Mary Doughty; Josepha, from Spain, Florence Christensen; Jo, one of the Little Women, Gertrude Fleenor; Penrod, Durward Dougan; The Girl who Sat by the Ashes, Mildred Bullah; and Miss Minchen, Margaret Porter.

The part of Jimmie was taken by Paul Foster Scott; Huckleberry Finn by Sara Catherine Thorp; and Tom Sawyer by Helen Dougan.

It is interesting to know that the parts of the book characters were written by the individual students that took each of the parts. Their costumes were made to fit the characters that they portrayed.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

The program was in charge of the following committee: Helen Dougan, chairman, chairman; Paul Foster Scott, and Florence Christensen. The invited guests to the program were: Miss Lowry, Miss Keith, and the sixth grade of the College Elementary School.

## New Boiler at Power House in Full Operation

Improvements to Power House Includes New Building Annex, One Hundred Fifty Foot Concrete Smokestack and New Steam Boiler.

The new Heine three hundred and ninety horsepower steam boiler, that was purchased by the College last summer, has been placed in the new addition to the power house and is now in full operation. This huge boiler furnishes all heat and electricity for the buildings on the College campus.

The new addition to the power house and the tall smokestack, which were constructed during the summer months, are part of the improvement to the heating and lighting system of the College.

These improvements were made at the total cost of \$21,398, which includes the new building, the new boiler, and the large reinforced concrete smoke stack. The smokestack is decorated with two large green "M's" near the top, one facing west, and one south.

The new boiler is fired by means of an automatic stoker, which keeps the coal evenly distributed over the grates. To reach the stoker the coal is wheeled from the coal room, adjoining the boiler room on the east, up a long passageway and placed in a large receiving hopper. The amount of coal in this hopper will average between six and seven hundred pounds. The capacity is one thousand pounds of coal. From the hopper the coal is distributed over the moving grates.

The grates move through the fire-box at the approximate rate of four inches every one and one-half minutes. The speed of the grates vary in that they can be speeded up or slowed down according to the speed that is desired for meeting the changing weather conditions.

The grates are similar to an endless chain, moving through the receiving hopper, where they obtain coal to the depth of four inches. This coal is consumed as it passes through the fire-box. The width of the fire-box and grates is eight feet, and the fire-box is eleven feet long. By the time the grates approach the rear of the fire-box, most of the coal that was received in the hopper has been consumed by the flames. A strong draft, from the rear, puts out what fire is left. The grates continue on carrying the cinders, which are deposited in a large cement pit, as the grates revolve. The grates continue back to the front of the fire-box, where they start the same journey all over again.

The new smokestack, which is one hundred and fifty feet high, furnishes the draft necessary for the fire.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day.

The boiler is now operating twenty hours a day, being shut down for four hours in the early morning, when the plant switches over to the city light system. During the winter months, the plant operates twenty-four hours a day